

# Third Air Raid in England in Three Days Kills Nine and Injures Forty-Nine

## GERMAN RAIDER OVER SHEERNESS IS BROUGHT DOWN

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The third German air raid on England in the same number of days caused the death of nine persons and the injuring of forty-nine in the London district, Lord French, commander of home defense forces, announced today.

He said one of last night's raiders was brought down over Sheerness, presumably as it fled toward Germany.

The announcement brings the total number of deaths by German raiders since Sunday up to 117 killed and 141 injured.

The raid over London last night was by a fleet of about twenty enemy machines, Lord French stated. The enemy flew in small groups, and dropped about forty bombs.

The air raid of Monday over Chatham and Sheerness was the most destructive in the toll of human life that England has experienced since the great day attack on London on June 13, last, when 157 were killed and 432 injured.

**EX-CZAR'S BROTHER HELD FOR PLOT TO RESTORE THRONE**

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—Hailed a few months ago as the "Strong Man of Russia" and talked of as dictator, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the former czar, is under arrest today, in connection with the counter-revolutionary plot to restore the throne, recently unearthed. The grand duchess was arrested with him.

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist member of the Root commission to Russia, today told the following interesting experience in Petrograd: "I was walking along the Nevsky prospect with a friend, viewing a gigantic demonstration of 500,000 people celebrating the victory of the revolution when I observed coming toward us a tall, well-groomed and careless looking gentleman. His derby was set roughly back upon his head. He was swinging a cane and smoking a cigarette.

"Do you know who that is?" asked my friend.

"On replying in the negative, I was informed: 'That is the Grand Duke Michael, brother of ex-czar Nicholas.' The former heir apparent to the throne of all the Russias seemed quite pleased with the demonstration. He was having a jolly good time and appeared to care very little for the fate of his brother or the fact that he was now simply Citizen Michael Alexandrovitch Romanoff."

## Brother of Former Czar and Wife Held in Plot

Countess Nathalie de Brassau, wife of the Grand Duke, before her last marriage was the divorced wife of a man named Woulfert. In October, 1911, she became the morganatic wife of the brother of the former czar.



GRAND DUKE MICHAEL AND WIFE.

## GERMAN TROOPS TO GO TO AID OF AUSTRIANS

GENEVA, Sept. 5.—Two divisions of Bavarian troops are to be withdrawn from the Russian front and sent to strengthen the Austrian defense on the Isonzo front, according to a dispatch from Innsbruck. The transfer follows repeated appeals to von Hindenburg for aid, by the Austrians.

## MINERS IN SOUTH BEGIN FOURTH WEEK OF STRIKE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5.—The southern Appalachian coal mine strike, involving some 150 mines and 15,000 miners, dragged on into its fourth week today.

## ONE HOUR IN WAR GRANDSTAND ENOUGH FOR BROWN

By HEYWOOD BROWN.

(Special Copyright Cable.)  
THE BRITISH FRONT, Sept. 5.—An American soldier purchased an English-French phrase book in Paris because it listed "war terms" in its table of contents. Later he demolished the book, for when he turned to "war terms" the first question offered in two languages was, "Where is the grandstand?"

But I have found that grandstand. We occupied a box for almost an hour, and in that time the program included a duel between two aeroplanes, an explosion and no end of big gun firing. The officer who conducted us said it was a dull morning.

Our day on the hill was a clear one after three days of low clouds. Almost two dozen British planes were to be seen from the hilltop, as well as several captive balloons. Although the English planes did not show any signs of being shot down, they drew no fire, but presently the sky began to grow woolly. Little round white patches appeared, one against the other, cutting the sky into great flannel figures. Then we saw above it all a "plane" so high as to be hardly visible. Indeed, we should not have seen it but for the little shrapnel. The shrapnel was our gun, and this was no friend. Now it was almost over our heads.

**Dodging Shrapnel.**  
It seemed intent upon attacking one of the British captive balloons, which could only stand and wait. The guns were snarling now. We were close enough to hear the anger in every shot. The shrapnel broke behind, below, above and in front of the aeroplane, but on it sailed, untouched, like a glass ball in a Buffalo Bill shooting trick.

Yet here was no poor marksman-ship, for at 10,000 feet the air pilot has forty seconds to dodge each shell. He merely has to watch the flash of the gun and then dive or rise or slide to right or left. Sometimes, indeed, the shrapnel lays a finger on him, but he whistles away out of its grip like a quarterback in a broken field. The guns stopped. The shrapnel was still above the British lines. Somebody was up to tackle him at closer range.

Where our plane came from we did not know. The sky was filled all morning with English fliers, but each appeared to have definite work in hand, and not one paid the slightest attention to the German intruder. This was a special assignment. When we caught sight of the English flier he had maneuvered into a position behind the German lines. Although he caught the flashes from the machine guns, but we could hear no sound of the fight above us.

The plane darted forward and back. They were clever. Here, bananas, these, and neither was able to put in a finishing blow. Our stolid guiding officer was up on his toes now and stood from the union and apparently had resigned themselves to await some signs of "cracking" on the part of their workers.

**German Airman Flees.**  
The hostile attitude of the spectators or something else discouraged the German, and he turned and made for his own lines. The Englishman pursued him for a time, and then gave up the chase. The consensus of opinion was that the Briton had won the decision on points.

Next we turned out attention to the big gun firing. We could see the flash of the guns on both sides and hear the whistle of the shells, with the occasional whine of shrapnel. After the flash one might mark the result if he had a sharp eye. There was no trouble in following the progress of one particular British shell, for an instant after the flash a high column of smoke arose above a town which the Germans held. We could hear the guns of both armies, and of the sounds that of the shells coming toward us was much the more pleasant.

Our own hill was pocked with shell holes, and the tower near which we stood was nibbled nigh to bits, and I had a stimulating, wakeful sort of a feeling that almost any minute something might drop on or near us.

About three-quarters of perhaps a mile away there ran a road, and every ten minutes or so the Germans pumped a shell on that road or thereabouts. Our guiding officer looked at it thoughtfully.

"That's the road we've got to take if we go to the ridge," he said.

"Of course, you can't see anything up there," he added.

Again he asked: "This is a much better place," he remarked, "and we haven't got much time." A shell landed almost directly in the middle of the not too highly extolled road.

**Didn't Care to Venture.**  
"Do you want to go?" asked the officer, cheerily.

"Ask him," I answered hoarsely, pointing to my companion, who was my senior. The other correspondent shifted from one foot to another and didn't complete the evolution very smoothly, for just then a shell went sailing across our well beloved road with a fine piercing whistle.

"I don't think I'll go," said my companion. "You know it's seen no much of that stuff it's no novelty for me. But I'll wait here for you if Brown wants to go."

He did not wait for me. We descended the hill together as closely as Mr. and Mrs. Jo John Anderson.

"Lord Northcliffe," said my companion, "once told me, 'Remember, the thing for you to do is always bring yourself and the story back.'"

Wonderful man, Lord Northcliffe!

## SLAVS FALL BACK ON 20-MILE LINE, BERLIN DECLARES

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—Driven from their positions over a twenty-mile front in the Riga-Duena (Dvina river) sector, the Russians at some points have fallen back more than ten miles toward the northeast, according to claims made in Berlin today.

Duena has been occupied by the Germans. The Russians are now fighting to prevent the Germans from crossing the Aa river, northeast of Riga. Fortified villages and heights along the Duena river south of Riga for a distance of eighteen miles have been given up by the Russians, it is declared in Berlin dispatches.

Duena lies about four miles north of Riga on the right bank of the Duena (Dvina) river, at its confluence with the Gulf of Riga. The Aa river lies about eight miles east of Duena.

In the Lake Jaegel region, eight miles northeast of Riga, German warships are co-operating with the German land forces. Desperate fighting has taken place in this marshy district during the past thirty-six hours. The Russians were forced from some of their positions, but it cost the Germans heavily.

In addition to 150 guns captured by the Germans, they secured large quantities of food which the Russians did not have time to carry off or destroy.

## RIGA SECRETLY EVACUATED THREE WEEKS AGO, SAY RUSS EMBASSY OFFICIALS

Riga was secretly evacuated three weeks ago, the Russian embassy announced today. Everything of importance was removed from the port stronghold, and the fortifications actually were wrecked by the Russians before the Germans knew what was going on.

Official cables say the Russian Baltic fleet and the Kronstadt fortress will block any German fleet attack on the port of Petrograd.

**Approve President's Note.**  
The Russian foreign office reports enthusiastic approval of President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note. All papers, conservative and radical, join in the acclaim.

Foreign Minister Tereschenko himself sees in the note "a remarkable coincidence between the Russian and American peace programs."

The Novos Vremya, a conservative paper, acclaims it "by far the clearest and most statesmanlike expression of its kind."

The liberal Rech calls it "one of the wisest documents of the war."

## Where Russian Disaster Menaces Petrograd



The capture of Riga, 145 miles north of the Prussian border, opens the German road to Petrograd. The fall of the big gulf port, 315 miles from Petrograd, will necessitate the abandonment of Petrograd for Moscow as the new republic's capital, military experts say.

## EUROPEAN WAR NEWS SUMMARY

From all appearances, the Russian troops that evacuated Riga and the positions along the river Dvina to the southeast, are in a somewhat perilous situation. None of the official or semi-official reports coming from Petrograd indicates any definite line of defense to be taken up by the retreating forces, who are withdrawing in three separated bodies. The retreat appears to be generally aimless, and is threatened by the advancing German troops.

The Russian troops that occupied Riga and the defensive positions immediately to the westward are moving in one body northeastward along the coast of the Gulf of Riga toward Pernigol, which is fifty miles to the northeast of Riga. The Russian troops that held the Uxull bridgehead across the Dvina, southeast of Riga, are retiring by north of Riga and about forty miles east of Pernigol. The third body of Russian troops has precipitately abandoned the region of the great Jaegel sea, an inland lake some seven miles east of Riga, and is being pursued by the Germans, who have made a breach of nine miles in the Russian line southeast of Riga.

Unofficial and altogether unsubstantiated reports from Paris today speak of a contemplated abandonment of a great stretch of territory in west Flanders by the Germans, preparatory to flooding the whole area there to be evacuated. These reports credit the German high command with a plan to dam the Scheldt (Ecaut) river at Ghent, turn it back into the Lys (which flows into the Scheldt at Ghent) and thus put practically the whole of the low ground of the west Flanders front from Dixmude to near Armentieres under water.

The Italian campaign continues without interruption. Unofficial reports received today from London state that advances received there record the capture of Monte San Gabriele by the Italians, southeast of Monte Santo. Monte San Gabriele had been under terrific artillery fire from the Italian guns and the infantry had the great height fortress partly surrounded. Southeast of San Gabriele there remains to be taken Monte Dan Daniele, the last bulwark of Gorizia.

## 'DEATH BATTALION' HEROICALLY FACES GERMANS AT RIGA

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.—How the "Battalion of Death," Russia's fighting woman soldiers, threw back German assaults over a front of a fifth of a mile near Riga and inspired their comrades to hold firm against further advances, was told in front dispatches received here today.

The "Battalion of Death" made its heroic stand at a critical moment in the battle, when pursuing German forces had advanced to the point where they seriously menaced the line. It resisted the shock of the enemy assault and then drove the Germans back.

"Exceptional valor" was credited to several battalions of death and other Russian units today in semi-official dispatches. At several points their bayonets stood firm and checked assaulting waves. All efforts of the Russian command today were directed toward extricating Russian troops from the some northwest of Riga into which they were forced by the evacuation of that city and the subsequent rapid German pursuit.

"Our lines will be considerably shortened by the evacuation," said a semi-official front dispatch today, expressing optimism over the situation. "and there is no danger of the army's encirclement. We are retreating in perfect order, in conformity with a pre-arranged plan."

## FOUR CAMPANA GUNNERS IN ENEMY PRISON CAMP

Four United States naval gunners, captured when a German submarine sank the American merchant steamer Campana, are in a German prison camp in Prussia, according to cable advices received by the American Red Cross. Capt. Albert Oliver, master of the vessel, also is a prisoner. One naval seaman, William A. Miller, who was reported among the prisoners taken by the submarine, was not mentioned in the Red Cross dispatch.

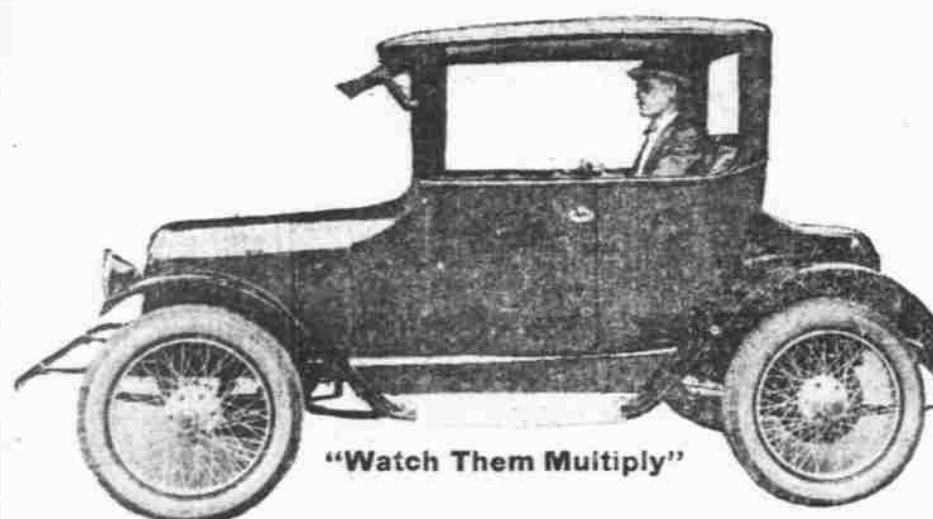
The Campana gunners were the first members of the armed forces of the United States taken prisoners by Germany. With the captain they were taken on board the submarine when the Campana was forced to surrender after a four hours' running fight.

An inquiry has been cable to the Swiss government to learn the fate of Seaman Miller, of whom no mention is made in the cable received by the Red Cross.

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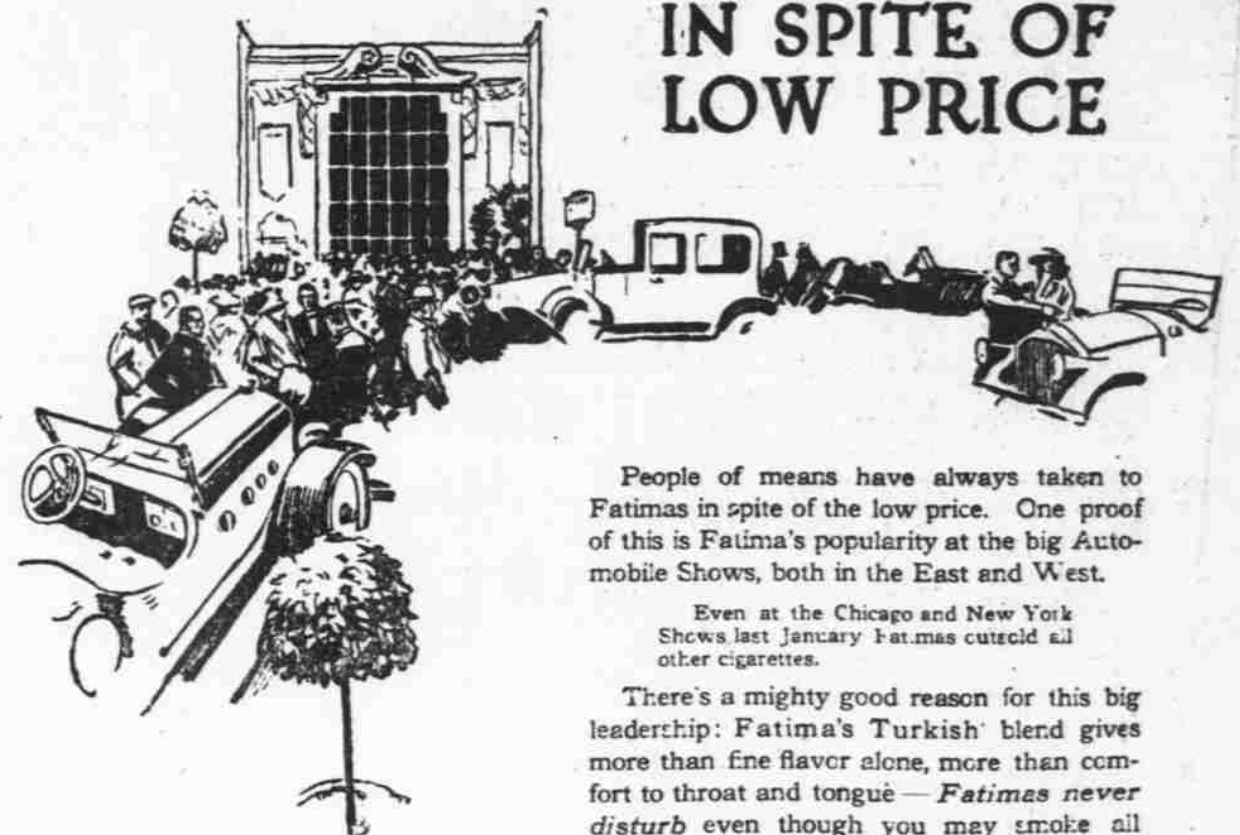
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